Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15—Shenandoah, AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8:15—Behemian Girl CASINO-8-The Greater Errolnie, ETEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-

INSTORTAND THEATRE—S:13—Divorcons.

OARRICK THEATRS—2-S:20—The Little Minister.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—Fiedermaus.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—S:15—Diplomacy.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM—S—Bands Rossa.

LYCEUM THEATRE—S:20—The Moth and the Flame.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville and Extrava-

PASTOR'S—12:36 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville, BAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2—S—Burlesque.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Dispatches from Cape Haytlen and Madrid state that United States troops landed a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba while the American vessels were bombarding the forts, and the insurgents were attacking the the forts, and the insurgents were attacking the Spanish forces on land. —— Aguinaldo, insurgent leader in the Philippines, has issued a proclamation pointing to a desire to establish a native government under the protection of the United States. —— The French Line steamer Lafayette, from Havana to Vera Cruz, which touched at Corunna, has on board General Blanco's aide-de-camp, who bears official dispatches to the Spanish Government. —— Rioting was renewed at Belfast by Nationalists attacking Orangemen; the police were at first overpowered; the militia was called out.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: The bill for the protection of the Indian Territory was passed. — The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. — The Cansus bill was discussed. — House: The bill to permit volunteer soldiers to vote at Congress elections was passed. — The Republicans of the Conference Committee agreed on important items in the War Revenue bill.

the Conference Committee agreed in Important items in the War Revenue bill.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced that all places in the volunteer army had been filled.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson saying that he had bombarded the forts at Santiago and completely silenced them. —— It was thought in Washington that the troops had begun to embark at Tampa for Santiago. —— It is expected that four more regiments will be ordered further south from Chickamauga Park. —— The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian warship Nictheroy, arrived at Newport News, where she will be overhauled and armed. —— The Spanish prisoner at Fort Monroe is J. P. Jimines, who was taken on board the Panama. —— Ex-President Harrison said that Hobson's deed was one of almost unparalleled bravery. —— Returns of the election in Oregon show a sweeping Republican victory, the majority being about 10,000.

CITY.—The first official primary elections

majority being about 10,000.

CITY.—The first official primary elections under the new Primary law were held.

The Board of Estimate decided to issue bonds to the amount of more than \$23,000,000.

Temporary receivers were appointed for the Arkell Publishing Company and the "Judge" Publishing Company by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court. — Mayor Van Wyck declined to serve on a committee of the Rapid Transit Commission to fix the price to the Manhattan company of the West-st. franchise. Clined to serve on a committee of the Raphartan company of the West-st. franchise.

Brigadier-General Frank, commanding the Department of the East, assigned the volunteer regiments in his Department to various seaboard fortifications.

The annual convention of Free Masons of the State of New-York was begun.

Class Day exercises of the New-York University were held.

Central Office detectives discovered a theft of \$7,500 worth of jewelry by the office boy of Evarts. Choste & Beaman, and arrested the thief.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church had been called to the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church in Philadelphis.

The New-York baseball team was shut out without a run by Chicago, while Brooklyn managed to deteat the Cleveland team in a ten-inning contest.

Winners at Gravesend: Whiplash, Nuto, Cleophus, Geisha, Alpen and Thomas Cat.

Stocks were irregular and slightly lower.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 73%.

Public attention is being drawn to The Tribune's accurate, prompt, and satisfactory reports from the front; and mail subscribers are multiplying. In order that The Tribune may give the best service to at once.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

The opinion hitherto expressed in these columns that the first invasion of Cuba would probably be effected at or near Santiago is apparently verified. According to the best news obtainable at this hour, such invasion has been successfully effected. The three forces-Army, Navy and insurgents-are harmoniously co-oper ating. The Navy, thanks to Commodore Schley's celerity and astuteness, first trapped the Spanish fleet in Santlago Harbor Next, through the valor and gentus of Lieutenant Hobson, it effectually closed the trap and fastened that fleet in. The third move was to make a vigorous attack by bombardment upon the forts and such Spanish ships as were within reach, simultaneously with a most destructive assault by the insurgents, under Calixto Garcia, upon the landward defences of the city. These operations monopolized the attention of the Spanish fleet and garrison, and left the coast clear for the landing of the United States Army at Aguadores, a spot on the coast about a mile and a half east and at the rear of the Morro Castle, at the entrance to the bay of Santlago, and four miles from the city of Santiago itself. It is to be supposed that a strong force of Americans is now encamped there, well equipped with guns and munitions, able to hold its ground against any attack from the morro or the city, and ready at an opportune moment to move victoriously upon those Spanish strongholds. A railroad runs northward from Aguadores to Santiago and thence on to St. Luis, a dozen miles further, and also eastward along the coast for seven or eight miles, and then northward five miles to Quientuqui. It is probably not now in operation, and it will not be needed by our troops in their movement upon Santiago. The insurgents are in full control of all the country around Santiago to within a few miles of the city, and will, of course, co-operate with our troops in the sleggand attack.

The wisdom of this plan of campaign is evident. Santiago is the most important place in the island east of Matanzas. Its fall will be a serious blow to the Spaniards. It will make necessary the speedy evacuation of the three or four other towns held by them in the Province of Santiago, and thus give the eastern end of Cuba beyond Puerto Principe wholly into American and insurgent hands. In all the next province Puerto Principe and Nuevitas are the only places held by the Spaniards, and their garrisons are small and unable to hold out against such forces as can soon be led against them. Their fall will deprive Spain of all east of the Jucaro-Moron trocha-about half the island. This effected, the blockade can readily be extended to all the remaining coast, and operations be planned against Havana itself. And all this will probably be effected with less effort and less loss to the conquerors than have been own in any other campaign of equally impor-structure. It will be observed, too, that this so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so that no harm will come to the service, while so the western Hemisphere. That duty the Cu-

latter island will quickly follow. The Santiago and Porto Rico campaigns will thus be within large a degree of favor as any law involving communication of each other without passing a mile of hostile coast, and the only friendly coast first to the disadvantage of some individuals, which any Spanish fleet might hope to reach | could hope to do. Its passage would be spewill be that furthest of all to Spain and to be | cially appropriate just now. renched only by passing those coasts already in our grasp.

There may be some impatient souls, "expecting all things in an hour," who will murmur because Havana itself has not been seized. The answer to their complaint is ready. We have not yet a sufficient number of drilled and campinured troops for an attack upon that city. strongly fortified and garrisoned by more than one hundred thousand Spanish troops. If we had been wise enough years ago to increase our standing army commensurately with the growth of the Nation, we might have landed seventyfive thousand Regulars near Havana and have captured that city a fortnight ago. As it is, we must wait. But the end will be reached, all the same, in due time. Progress may have seemed slow. At least it has not been costly. There have been no disasters, no heavy losses. Every important move has been successful. And that is far better than a hurried, slapdash rush, which might be checked by a Bull Run.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

In political circles at least the result of the State election in Oregon has for the moment wellnigh put even the war out of mind, so keen has been the interest in a straight fight between the sound-money and free-silver forces of a State where the former achieved a not wholly satisfactory victory two years ago. This year the triumph is complete and remarkable. Early returns indicate the election of a Republican Governor by a majority of nearly 10,000, of both Republican candidates for Congress with a large margin to the good in each case, and of a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, which will fill the vacant seat in the United States Senate and add a muchneeded vote to the sound-money element in that body. This great victory was not due to accidental influences or to any compromise of principles. A virtually solid fusion of all the freesilver contingents of the State was confronted and overthrown after a vigorous, straightforward campaign on an outspoken gold platform. The Republican party offered no inducements whatsoever to voters unsound in the faith. The people thoroughly understood the issue, and knew precisely what their ballots meant. They had made up their minds on one side or the other, went to the polls to express their decision, and recorded a verdict from which there is no escape. Two years ago they gave Me-Kinley a plurality of 2,040. Yesterday they gave the head of the Republican State ticket a majority almost five times as large a majority proportionately equivalent to one of 140,-000 in the State of New-York.

A spring election has not often furnished a more suggestive and gratifying indication of public sentiment. If so many thousands of people in Oregon, taught by events which have not been more convincing there than elsewhere, have learned so much that they needed to know, and so many other thousands have been confirmed in opinions which they formerly held with hesitation, it is reasonable to believe that the same process has been going on everywhere during the last two years, and will be not less impressively revealed in November. The election of a Republican House will from this time on be confidently expected, and there is more than a faint prospect that the Senate will contain a stable sound-money majority in the next Congress. The result in Oregon will doubtless serve just at this moment to fortify the opposition to the coinage provision which the Senate has unhappily attached to the War Revenue bill, and perhaps tend to weaken the tenacity of its supporters. Certainly those members of Congress who refuse to admit that it is at least a serious setback to Bryanism will justify the conclusion that they are blind or wish to seem so.

financial question this notable victory will be self into a mess a few months ago by writing a For reasons not exclusively relating to the grateful to the President and to those who share with him the chief responsibility for the pen to him, but got right out of the country as management of public affairs at this momentous period. There was one chief issue in Oregon and it was clearly drawn. But its decisive settlement is for that very reason an expressive tribute to an Administration which has been out-of-town readers, it is important that faithful to its pledges, under which the prinevery case of slow delivery shall be reported ciples which it was chosen to exemplify have been vindicated, and which, suddenly confronted with an unexpected task of supreme importance, now truly represents in the eyes of the world the majestic spirit and purpose of a united people.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Constructor Hobson in blocking egress from the harbor of Santlago has concentrated public attention for the moment on the high character proper basis in relation to the line, Lieutenant Hobson's brave exploit will have accomplished more than bottling up the Spaniards; it will have freed the United States Navy of a standing problem and cause of friction.

The disadvantages under which members of he staff labor are obvious from the fact that the moment a reward for Lieutenant Hobson is under discussion it is suggested that no proper advancement with an attractive future can be found for him in his own corps, and that he should be transferred to the line. It is also noticeable that with all the advancements for the victory at Manila little or nothing is said about the engineers, whose work was quite as essential as that of the men on the bridges. True, those whose numbers have been changed were in all cases except one commanders of vessels, and there was no undue discrimination in the distribution of those well-deserved honors. Nevertheless, such is the force of tradition handed down from the days before steam, that if rewards were being given to others there would be a tendency to confine them to the officers of the line, and the engineers would be thought of along with the old line staff as having no real part in the winning of victory. It is to be hoped that the new interest aroused in the staff officers will result in their having uniformly due recognition hereafter on a par with other officers of equal rank who direct the guns and have whatever there is of excitement and pleasure, as well as danger, in battle, while they are making the ship effective as a fighting machine, with no chance even to guess when the deck may be blown from under them.

The development of naval architecture so that a battle-ship is more machine than vessel has made necessary changes in the regulations, so that the higher officers in the Navy may keep pace with the times and be masters of the mechanical as well as the navigating and fighting features of their craft. This reform promises to be accomplished in the Naval Personnel bill now before Congress, if it ever becomes a law. The plan to train line officers in engineering and detail them for that duty the same as for corps. No present engineer will be put in the

Rico. It is to be presumed that invasion of the | rier will not exist. This happy solution of a long-standing difficulty appears to meet with as change in the service, and doubtless working at

MAKE IT THOROUGH.

The desire of the Canal Investigating Commission for an extension of time to the full limit allowed by law for the completion of its work is a reasonable and laudable one. Its inquiry so far has apparently been conducted with impartiality beyond reproach and thoroughness of the most exemplary character. Testimony taken before it has revealed some astonishing conditions, and made an unflinching probing of what look like gigantic frauds imperative. The results so far obtained by the Commission fully warrant it in asking time for a full examination, and its record shows that it may be trusted to make use of additional time with diligence.

We cannot think that any fears that Gov-

ernor Black will refuse the extension and force a report without full exposure of the nature of the work done on the canal improvement is justified. If he should call an early session of the Legislature he might wish, it is true, to lay before it the results reached at the time of its assembling. But he certainly can have no wish to stifle the investigation. It is he who was responsible for the inquiry being intrusted to a body of citizens commanding public confidence, instead of to some committee which might be expected to make a whitewashing report. No revelations that it can possibly make concerning any subordinate of his can hurt him half so much as public belief that he did not want the revelation made. Nobody for an instant thinks he had the slightest tolerance for any wrongdoing, and his firm stand for thorough investigation has done more to break the force of any partisan use which the Democrats may attempt to make of the canal question than anything else could have done.

Undoubtedly present suspicion, which is evidently not entirely unfounded, and possibly future exposures operate to the disadvantage of the party in power. The only thing that party can do is to face the facts fairly, discover its own rascals if any exist, and defy the opposition to make capital of mistakes or crimes of Republican office-holders which Democratic as well as Republican contractors have profited by when a Republican administration is doing its best to discover and correct mistakes and punish all who may be guilty of crimes. The best Republican policy is absolute frankness, and Governor Black has given reason to believe he knows it.

AS TO CARRANZA.

There is no occasion for anxiety about the further "pernicious activity" of Carranza the spy in Canada. That is a matter which may safely be left to the Dominion or to the Imperial Government. Carranza has done his utmost to injure this country. That was to be expected. But he has done it on British soil, and that he had no right to do. In doing it he has injured Great Britain as well as the United States, and perhaps even more. He has violated her hospitality, broken her laws, and abused her generos-It is to be presumed the British Government will, if necessary, take such steps as the vindication of its own honor demands. So far as the United States is concerned it might afford to laugh at the whole business. The man has done not only himself but his Government such harm that it would almost seem like turning against a source of joy and benefaction to demand his expulsion. Still, even at the cost of lessening the gayety of nations, there are some international decencies that must be ob-

The chances are, however, that no demanding and no expelling will be necessary. Carranza probably realizes the mess he has got himself into and its inevitable consequences. Another somewhat more conspicuous Spaniard got himletter. He did not wait to see what would hapquickly as he could. This one will do well to follow his example. Whither he had best go is a point on which it might seem presumptuous for us to offer him advice. But, lest he may not think of it himself, we should like to remine him that this would not be an auspicious time for him to seek advancement under Admiral

INSURGENT CO-OPERATION.

Some of the most satisfactory news of the day comes simultaneously from Cuba and the Philippine Islands. It is that the insurgents are effectively co-operating with the United States The brilliant achievement of Assistant Naval troops. Or, if not strictly co-operating, they are conducting energetic operations in sympathy with and of assistance to the Americans. In the Philippines they are gaining strength and importance of the staff as a factor in naval | daily, winning victories, taking many prisoners warfare. If such interest shall secure for the and actually besieging Manila on the land side. staff long-delayed justice by establishing it on a It is even intimated that they may capture that city; but they will probably refrain from doing so in deference to the will of Admiral Dewey, who properly does not wish Manila to be taken until he has at hand a sufficient force of American troops to garrison and control it. What the insurgents are doing will, of course, be of great advantage to him and to General Merritt when the time for occupation comes. Then, it is to be expected, the insurgents will act under American direction as auxiliaries to our Army, and will thus facilitate and expedite the complete conquest of the islands and the restoration

In Cuba, too, the insurgents are doing well. Calixto Garcia is closing in upon Santiago and giving the American troops an excellent opportunity to land near that city. He is reported to have made a vigorous attack upon the fortifications of the city on Monday and, as the Spanlards themselves admit, to have inflicted much damage upon them. This is especially important, since Santiago seems to have been chosen as the point of American invasion. It was in the Province of Santiago that the Cuban revolution was begun. It is there that it has been most successful. The insurgents are reported to be in full possession of the entire province, with the exception of three or four fortified ports, of which Santiago is the chief. In that case they ought to be able to make our invasion easy and successful, and to make short work of expelling the remaining Spanish garrisons.

This news, we have said, is satisfactory, be cause it indicates that our forces will have valuable assistance in prosecuting the war with Spain to a triumphant close. It is also satisfactory because it indicates earnestness and persistence on the part of the insurgents and an increasing fitness for recognition as organized belligerents, and, in Cuba, perhaps as an independent Power. It is the hope of Americans that Cuba will prove capable of self-government, and that the present "Cuban Republic' will be found at the end of the war worthy of a place in the brotherhood of nations, free and independent. In no way can it more surely win such recognition than by brave and judicious any other, while leaving them the chance of conduct during the remainder of this war. It promotion to high rank in the line, should do was at first Cuba's war with Spain. It is now away with all the jealousies between the two also our war with Spain, with Cuba as one of the chief battle-grounds. The duty of the Culine except on examination to prove his fitness, bans is plain. It is to co-operate with us and

bans seem inclined to fulfil, to admirable effect. If they do so, they will have no cause to regret it when the war is ended and its results realized.

THE ISLANDS AND THE REVENUE. Within a few miles of the corked bottle in which the Spanish fleet now floats so helplessly lie fron mines which have in each of the last four years shipped to this country over 362,000 tons of ore. Beginning in 1884 with only 21,798 tons, the Juragua Company shipped to this country in 1890 no less than 362,068 tons, then paying the Treasury \$271,551 duty. In 1892 that company shipped 322,527 tons, and the Sigua began shipments with 7,830 tons, having already built and equipped a standard gauge railroad from its mines, and the ore pockets on the pier it was then building were such as to load 3,000 tons in six hours. The next year the Juragua shipped 348,663 tons, and the Sigua 14,022, the duties on both being \$273,013. Then the Sigua stopped, and has shipped no more since, and the Juragua shipped less than half as much the next year, but in 1895 again sent hither 311,052 tons, and the Spanish-American Company started with 74,992 tons. In 1896 the Juragua shipped 298,299 tons, and the Spanish-American 111,584, making 409,883 tons. In the last fiscal year these companies shipped 302,048 tons to this country, but the war has greatly diminished the movement, and the quantity

from each company this year is not known. These mines, bought, developed, owned and worked by American companies, supply steelmaking works near Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as much of the steel has gone into Government vessels and armor it is likely that products of Juragua, about twelve miles east of Santiago, have returned to the neighborhood of their origin and helped toward bringing freedom for her people and all other Cubans. A railroad runs directly south, and thence along the const to the harbor behind Morro Fort, and the pier of the company is a mile or two below the city. But for Admiral Cervera's anxiety to get a safe hiding place, that particular part of Cuba, though interesting to American property-owners, would probably not have been se lected for any military movement, as the roads are not the most convenient for army use.

This incident suggests that the results of the war will probably involve some modification of the revenue laws. When Cuba is free or a territory of the United States these iron mines will hardly pay as much revenue as they have paid, but that is relatively a small matter. What revenue is to be derived hereafter from the sugar and tobacco and melasses and other products of Cuba and Porto Rico? Of course, nothing can be decided in advance as to the form of government of these islands in future. They will not belong to Spain, it may be considered highly probable, nor pay any revenue to Spain. Whatever else the United States may decide to do, if it has power to decide, it will not turn over these islands to the Spanish Government. Nor is it by any means certain how soon stable and wholesome free government can be established on either of them. A good many thousand of the brave men who go to these Islands for military purposes will probably be attracted by their advantages and deride to remain there after the war ends, and their enterprise and skill will enormously advance the productiveness of the islands. But they will naturally prefer and make most zealous efforts to secure a government by their own countrymen, solld, liberal and just. Their representations will naturally induce others to join them, who will share the same feeling. Nor can it be expected that the people of the United States will be entirely indifferent to the wishes of sons or brothers or other countrymen, who have honorably served the United States, and found homes and acquired estates

No doubt the quality of the population will be radically changed in a short time. Of the 1,111,303 whites and 520,215 colored inhabitants of Cuba at the census ten years ago a great number have lost their lives during the war. and others perhaps may before the war ends but in place of them an occupying army of American settlers may be expected if annexation is considered at all probable. If Porto the population would probably be revolutionized speedily in case of American occupation. When followed the opening of Texas to settlement by Americans, it is not difficult to see that people of energy and influence from this country will be quick to seize the advantages which drop from the nerveless hands of Spain. But in case of annexation, or even if for a time the islands were held as in some sense wards of the Nation until new governments could be firmly established, this country will have to take into account important changes respecting its revenue under existing laws, not merely in duties on imports of sugar, molasses, rice, fron, copper and many other products, but as well in the workings of its internal revenue laws.

Oregon is for sound money. We will not go to 50-cent dollars just yet.

Croker ought to get Russell Sage to make campaign speeches for Tammany at the next election. He would be a drawing card among

If Mr. Platt wants an excuse for having the Mayor removed he might find one in that official's persistent refusal to perform the duties as a Rapid Transit Commissioner devolved on him by the charter. That would be better than removing him for exercising the right conferred by Mr. Platt himself in the charter to make changes in the Police Board.

Colonel Bryan had better go and conquer Orecon. What is a Spaniard to a gold bug as an enemy of the country?

If Lieutenant Hobson is to be rewarded by dysneement in his own corps-for instance, to be full naval constructor, with rank of lieutenant-commander—it would be just to increase the number of men of his new grade by one, so long as he occupies it. That is the way to reward him without making his reward a punishment to somebody else in a corps where the numbers are so few and promotion is so slow that putting a man relatively back one place works serious hardship to him. Lieutenant Hobson is deserving of all praise, but his companions in the service are not without bravery, and may be trusted to acquit themselves nobly when the chance offers. Admiral Dewey's promotion was by creating an additional office. It may be objected that we should not make new offices, but if the Government wants to confer a reward let the Government pay for it, and not take it out of the pocket of some deserving fellow by mertting him off from advancement when his turn

The Tammany Society has met and adjourned without transacting any business. With its boss away serving his country in time of war it was

Oh, the innocence of Paris! Its revelations are one of the joys of the war. In the capital of France there is a belief that Sant Ingo, patron saint of Spain, is "Truthful James," famed in song and story, and that every word that comes from Madrid bears the guarantee of freedom from "small deceit." The latest Spanish tale for Parisian consumption is about Admiral Cervera. It tells how he sailed from the Cape Verd Islands, not for Cubs, but for the Philippines.

'manœuvring so as to deceive the Americans." The manœuvring included the trip to Martinique and Curacoa on the way across the continent of South America direct to Manila. Or perhaps it is known in Paris that the land passage by the way of the Isthmus of Panama is shorter and doubtless choice of routes was left to the Spanish Admiral. No, we regret to say we cannot believe this latest story of "Truthful James." The squadron of Admiral Cervera is headed for

D. Jones's Locker.

Robert Smalls, who has just been reappointed Collector of the Port of Beaufort, S. C., is one of the best-known negroes in the South. He was a slave employed on the Confederate transpor Planter in Charleston Harbor in the spring of 1862, when one night he took possession of himself and the boat, ran her over Charleston bar and sur-rendered her to the United States blockading squadron. He served as pilot during the war, was a member of the South Carolina House of Repre-sentatives in reconstruction times, and has repre-sented the State in five Congresses.

Dean Farrar relates an instance of the fine forearance and courtesy of Mr. Gladstone, which he earned from the fips of the great statesman, who of deference toward age and dignity, Mr. Hadstone had walked down St. James's-st. into the park, when a youth-apparently a young clerk-recognizing his well-known figure, calmiy ad-resed him by name, walked side by side with him, and, uninvited, entered into conversation, without the smallest apology. Mr. Gladstone, though far from pleased, refrained from rebuking the impudent intruder.

The French Academy recently voted for two new members, to fill the places made vacant by the death of the Duc d'Aumale and Henri Meilhac. The chair of the Duke was filled by the election f Eugène Guillaume, director of the French Acadmy at Rome; for M. Meilhac's seat six ballots were taken without result, and the election was postponed. The latter result necession postponed. The latter result was ached by the efforts of a group of Academicians ho desired to elect another candidate to the Duc Aumale's seat, but, falling in these efforts, transferred them to the other vacancy. M. Guillaume a prominent soulptor and a writer on art, and is been professor of the history of art at the

Malcolm Mellwraith, who succeeds Sir John Scott as Conseiller Judiciare to the Khedive of Egypt, an authority on colonial, international and itutional law, and an accomplished linguist.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A New South Wales country school-teacher reently gave a boy a question in compound propo tion for home work which happened to include the circumstance of "mep working ten hours day in order to complete a certain work." Next morning the unsuspecting teacher, in looking over the little pack of exercises, found "Jim's" unattempted, and the following letter inclosed in the page: "Sur: I refuse to let Jim do his sum you give him last nite has it looks to me to be a sine at 8-hour sistum enny cum not more than 8 hours he is welcum to do but not more. Yours ruely, Abram Blank, Senr."

On returning from her daily ride this morning Mrs. McKinley saw the youngest and smallest drummer boy in the Army standing on the White House portice. He bowed courteously and was so polite that Mrs. McKinley said: "Come inside with me." The little fellow is Garfield Finlayson, the frummer boy of Company A. 33d Michigan Regiment, at Camp Alger. His father is dead, and its mother and one little brother live in Detroit.

Mrs. McKinley ardered, a let of also these for mother and one little brother live in Detroit.

McKinley ordered a lot of nice things for a Finlayson to ent, and when he went away him a bag of fruit.

Incident was a pretty one. The little felseway was bronzed and dirty, but he was as teous as a Chesterfield, and immediately won love of the kind-hearted mistress of the White

the youngest soldier in the Army also visited to White House. He is H. W. McCorry, fr., son Judge H. W. McCorry, of this city. He ran any from home and joined a Tennessee regiment, was at Camp Alger. He is only fifteen years old, thas secured his father's consent to Army sere.—(Washington Star.

An enterprising advertiser in a Vienna newspaper announces to bleycle manufacturers that he will furnish a "brilliant, exciting name" for a chainless wheel, at the moderate price of from \$80 to \$139. The fee will be claimed only if the name is accepted. It seems difficult to believe that this genius will go long unrewarded, when all the in-ventors will have to do is to devise a mere bicycle mechanism in order to find out what's in his name.

A greedy young person named Wemyss
Spent a shilling a day on lee cremyss;
So, as you may suppose,
Her interior froze,
And she suffered from horrible dremyss.
—(To-Day.

to call their mistresses by their first names. An English woman of strong will determined on her Rico still has about 400,000 whites and 300,000 colored inhabitants, the number and origin of the presence of her husband. On the presence of her husband. had visitors, her cook put his head in at the drawing-room door, and politely inquired: "What vegetables for dinner to-day, my love?" He had heard t is remembered what a flood of migration her called that, and seemed proud of remembering

> try as yet.
>
> Callipers—Oh, you don't, eh? Well, I want you to understand that I've done a good deal. My wife baked a lot of piss and cakes for the soldiers, and I took them out after they had been boxed up and threw them into a brush heap.—(Cleveland Leader. Says Just'n McCarthy in "The Independent": "I

came the other day by chance on a passage in the 'Graville Memoirs' which had somehow escaped my attention in former readings, and which has an odd sort of interest. I was always under the impression that the 'lift,' as we call it in England. or the 'elevator,' as I believe you call it-or at all events as you used to call it-in America, was en-Greville, who in the year 1830 is describing one of us that the King thus had a machine made like a car, which is drawn up by a chain from the bottom to the top of the house. It holds about six people, who can be at pleasure elevated to any story, and at each landing-place there is a contrivance to let them in and out.' And I had always supposed that it was an ingenious Yankee notion, and here you get the thing itself in Italy in 1839, the invention of a king, and the word 'ele-vated' ready to hand for the purpose."

"Well, how did that sonata go that you have been practising all winter" asked Mr. Dobbs, as his daughter came home from her musical club looking weary and disgusted.
"Oh, they talked so much about the origin and the formation of the sonata," said his daughter, "that there wasn't any time left to play."—(Harper's Bazar.

From June 26 to July 6, inclusive, the imperial

jubiles and fifth shooting match of the Austrian Riflo League will be held in Vienna, under the of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The festivities organized by the Austrian riflemen will be on an exceptionally extensive scale, as they will be intended to serve as an act of homage to the Emperor, who will soon have terminated the fiftieth year of his reign. "Our invitation," says the Committee of Arrangements in a circular sent to this country, "extends to riflemen throughout the world, and likewise to you, American riflemen. across the ocean. Help us to increase the brilliancy of the festivities, augment our numbers by being present in force, and in friendly competition with The Star Spangled Banner will receive a cordial welcome, and will be greeted with sympathy and respect by the population of Vienna. Hearty Viennese hospitality shall compensate you for the fatigue of the long journey, so that your sejourn on the banks of the beautiful blue Danube may become one of the pleasantest and most lasting of your We await you with gladness. Though the ocean is between us, we are united in our mutual love of shooting, and that will guide you

She—You don't see as many women cyclists wearing bloomers as you used to.

Hio—No; I guess they are afraid of being enlisted.

(Yonkers Statesman. "In Portland," says "The Kennebec (Me.) Jour-

nai," "they are doing things brown in patriotism. Over the tomb of Captain Blyth, in the Eastern Cemetery, citizens have placed a Union Jack in honor of a brave sailor. Blyth was master of the British brig Boxer, and was killed in an engagement with the United States ship Enterprise off Portland Harbor in the War of 1813. The attention to his grave in Portland is only another little significant thing showing the dawn of the Anglo-American era of friendship and mutual benefit.

One sad effect of the crueities
That in these war times be,
Is the nerve-destroying citizen
Who calls it "massacree."
—(Indianapolis Journal

TO PROBATE MRS. PAINER WILL SURROGATE FITZGERALD DECIDES FOR THE

Paine, over which the contest is made,

THE DOCUMENT. The legal battle for the possession of a large slice of the Tilden fortune was begun before Sunrogate Fitzgerald in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, and ended, for the time at least, in favor

of the proponents of the will of Mrs. Ruby Tilden

PROPONENTS IN THE CONTEST OVER

Mrs. Peine, who was the wife of Willis S. Paine, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, and was the favorite niece of Samuel J. Tilden, died on Decem-ber 29, 1896, leaving a fortune estimated at \$300,000. the bulk of which she inherited under Mr. Tilden's will. After her death her husband secured letters of administration on her estate. There was a long dispute regarding a will which Mrs. Paine was alleged to have made, and recently a will dated May 16, 1894, was brought to light. Under the terms of the will Mr. Paine and Waldo Grant Morse are made executors, and Mr. Paine receives a life an-nuity of \$10,000. The will also provides for the investment of \$5,000 for the benefit of each of the nieces and nephews of the testatrix, and gives \$10,000 to the trustees of the Congregational Church Society of New-Lebanon. The same amount is set aside for the maintenance and education of Ruby Tilden Carpenter, a granddaughter of John Sherman. This will is contested by Samuel J. Tilden, the testatrix's brother, who alleges that the will was not the last will of his sister, and was not

Emily R. Tilden, a sister-in-law of the testatrix, was the first witness. She was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will.

"What did Mrs. Paine say to you on the occasion of the execution of the will?" she was asked.

"Why, she simply said: 'You have witnessed the signing of Willie's (Mr. Paine's) will. Now I wish you would scratch your name on mine."

"Was Mrs. Paine, in your estimation, rational at the time?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

The witness said that, the will having been signed. Mr. Paino put in his pocket. She added that Mrs. Paine was not subjected to restraint or coercion, and that she executed the will of her own

accord.

H. Tilden Swan, a beneficiary under the will to the extent of \$5,000, was also called, and gave similar testimony. Being a legatee of the testatrix, he was examined as a compulsory witness.

An application was made to the Surrogate to direct the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Mrs. Sabin and other witnessess outside the State. The ground for the application was given that there were a good many interlineations in the will, and that the instrument had been out of the possession of Mrs. Palne for a considerable time. The Surrogate, however, denied the application, and said that the evidence of two subscribing witnesses was quite sufficient. He said that he would admit the will to probate, and told counsel for the proponents to submit a decree.

DR. EVANS'S WILL PROBATED.

ORIGINAL FILED IN FRANCE AND A COPY OF FERED IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, June 7.-The caveat which was filed

by the eight nieces of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, protesting against admitting his will to probate, was to-day dismissed by the Register of Wills, and the certified copy of the original will was admitted to probate. Dr. Evans executed his will in Switzerland, and

by the nelces was whether it was the last will and testament of Dr. Evans. The hearing in the case was held last week, and among the witnesses ex-amined were two of the French executors of the will. it is now on file in France. The question raised

A CALL TO DR. DAVIES.

A PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ASKS HIM TO BECOME ITS PASTOR. The Rev. Dr. John Rumsey Davies, pastor of the

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has been se-ected for the place of pastor in the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, to succeed the Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, who resigned from the pastorate about eighteen months ago. In March, 1897, the Ray, Dr. Carson, of Brooklyn, was called, but declined the offer. Dr. Davies was chosen at a meeting of the congregation held on Monday evening. He was nominated by Elder Birnie, and the nomination was seconded by William Yerkes. Both were members of a committee which visited Dr. Davies's church some time ago and reported favorably concerning him. The nomination was unant-

Dr. Davies was seen at his home, No. 158 West Seventy-ninth-st., yesterday, and said he had not yet decided whether or not he would accept the call. He said that it was unsought on his part, and that he had many ties in New-York which made him reluctant about leaving it. He would decide, however, in a few days, as he did not think the congregation should remain in doubt any longer

The Bethlehem Presbyterian Church is one of the largest and most fashionable in Philadelphia. The the position would be about equivalent to the pastor's present one, when the difference in the expense of living is taken into consideration. Dr. Davies said, however, that the question of salary would not enter into the matter of his acceptance of the call.

would not enter into the matter of his acceptance of the call.

Dr. Davies is a trustee of Lafavette College and a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary. His work at the General Assembly meeting at Saratoga in 1896 and in the last Assembly is well known. He was born on August 9, 1856, at Abergaveany, England. He came to this country when a boy, and at the age of twenty-two years entered Lafayette College, being graduated from that institution in 1881. He then took a course in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

On December 10, 1885, he was ordained by the Lackawanna Presbytery and was Installed as paster of the Langeliff Presbyterian Church, at Avoca, Luzerne County, where he remained four years. In 1887 he accepted a call to fill a pulpit at Tyrone, Penn., where he remained six years. The church had a larger membership than the one he left, but during his stay there he increased the number nearly one-half.

In 1892 a committee from the Fourth Avenue and atterned to the stay of the services of the stay to the services of the semistry of the services of the services of the services of the ser

nearly one-half.

In 182 a committee from the Fourth Avenue
Presbyterian Church went to Tyrone, and, after
hearing him preach, reported in favor of extending
him a call, which he accepted. Dr. Davies is an
eloquent preacher and an able organizer.

STEPHEN P. NASH'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Stephen P. Nash, who died at his country home in New-Jersey on Saturday last, was held in Trinity Church yesterday morning. The officiating clergy were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, of Trinity Chapel; the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, of St. Agnes's Chapel; the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, of St. John's; the Rev. William M. Geer, of St. Paul's: the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, of Trinity; the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, of St. Chrysostom's and the Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, of St. Augustine's, vicars, and the Revs. Robert M. Kemp and Joseph W. Hill, curates. There was a full surpliced choir.

These vestrymen of Trinity Parish acted as pallbearers: Thomas Egieston, Walter H. Lewis, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, Ellin Channeey, Richard Delafield, Frederick Clarkson, General John T. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Og-den, Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Stuyvesant den. Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, William M. Polk and Francis S. Bangs. Following the coffin, which was draped with a purple pall, came the members of the family and their servants. The services were brief and simple. The burial was in Woodlawn. Those present in the church included Joseph H. Choats, James C. Carter, Seth Low, John B. Pine, Wheeler, H. Peckham, Charles H. Tweed, Stephen H. Olin, General Stewart L. Woodford, George Macculloch Miller, George S. Bowdoin, George L. Rives, W. Bayard Cutting, Everett P. Wheeler, Vernon M. Davis, John Crosby Brown, Frederic Bronson, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Simon Sterne, E. Ellery Anderson and Alfred B. Thacher.

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

The customary reports of a Spanish victory was served up to the people of Havana and Madrid. though slight losses were admitted. General Blance sent congratulations to the Spanish command at Santiago, who reported that no guns were dis-mounted by the American fire, and that nine of the American vessels "disappeared from sight before

A dispatch from Kingston said that the arrival of the Cadis fleet, under Admiral Camara, was expected yesterday. Other dispatches bore out the belief, held by Washington authorities, that the fleet was still at Cadiz.

UNCONFIRMED WAR RUMORS.

"The New-York Sun" printed yesterday morning dispatch from Port-au-Prince, which said that the American fleet blew up the wreck of the Merri-mac, forced the channel and sank two Spanish warships in Santiago Harbor.

"The Evening Journal" published a report from been destroyed by the fire of the American warships. On the next page was a dispatch from Kingston, which said that Admiral Sampson had given orders not to fire on the castle, because of Cervera's statement that the crew of the Merrimas was imprisoned there.